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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/781,919	02/20/2004	Takeshi Yamaguchi	YAMAGUCHI12	5301

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EXAMINER	
GILES, NICHOLAS G	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2622	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
09/12/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/781,919	YAMAGUCHI, TAKESHI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Nicholas G. Giles	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-10* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-10* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *20 February 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims **1-10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cho (U.S. Patent No. 5,396,287) in view of Mitchell (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0021772).

Regarding claim **1**, Cho discloses:

> A drive recorder comprising: a camera that photographs images (camera 2), a recording unit that records images photographed by said camera (inherently present if the images can be display on the monitor 10), a display that displays said recorded images on a screen (monitor 10), a touch panel (touch panel 11), disposed on a front of the screen of said display (6:3-6), that outputs coordinate data (XY coordinates) of a position pressed, and photographic direction variation means that vary a photographic direction of said camera in accordance with the position pressed on said touch panel (8:12-9:7).

Cho is silent with regards to photographing images of the outside or inside of a vehicle. Mitchell discloses this in ¶0024. Mitchell discloses in ¶0024 that an advantage to this is that unusual activity inside and outside of a bank security vehicle can be detected by personal of a control station and the information obtained can be used in apprehending criminals. For this reason it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Cho include to photographing images of the outside or inside of a vehicle.

Regarding claim **2**, see the rejection of claim 1 and note that Cho further discloses:

> Photographic direction variation means include: a reference table (8:33-36, the XY layout of the touch panel is in a tabular form) that determines coordinates (XY) on said display screen corresponding to said position pressed, from the coordinates of the position pressed on said touch panel, a camera movement calculation unit (pan/tilt calculator 59) that calculates a movement of said camera from the coordinates on the display screen corresponding to said position pressed on the touch panel, and a photographic direction switch unit (combination of operation controller 14 and tripod head 4) that moves said camera on the basis of said movement calculated (8:12-9:7).

Regarding claim **3**, see the rejection of claim 2 and note that Cho further discloses:

Photographic direction switch unit includes: a drive control unit that receives a movement of the camera from said camera movement calculation unit to generate a camera drive signal, a camera drive unit that drives the photographic direction of said camera in a horizontal direction and an elevation-angle direction, in accordance with the camera drive signal from said drive control unit (8:12-9:7), and a counter that reads angles of the horizontal direction and the elevation-angle direction driven by said camera drive unit, and transmits read values of the angles to the drive control unit (10:7-10, the feedback provides the panned and tilted positions).

Regarding claim **4**, see the rejection of claim 2 and note that Cho further discloses:

Photographic magnification switch means that switch a photographic magnification of said camera, wherein said camera movement calculation unit calculates a movement of the camera corresponding to said photographic magnification (8:43-49).

Regarding claim **5**, see the rejection of claim 3 and note that Cho further discloses:

Photographic magnification switch means that switch a photographic magnification of said camera, wherein said camera movement calculation unit calculates a movement of the camera corresponding to said photographic magnification (8:43-49).

Regarding claim **6**, see the rejection of claim 1 and note that Mitchell further discloses:

> Communication unit that communicates with an external organization, and screen capture means that fetch an image presented on said display, wherein the image by said camera presented on the display is recorded as a static image, and said communication unit transmits said static image with information inherent to the vehicle attached (¶0024).

Mitchell discloses in ¶0024 that an advantage to doing this is that the monitoring the vehicle in real-time can be achieved and recorded information can be used in apprehending criminals. For this reason it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Cho include communicate with a external organization and transmitting images with inherent information.

Regarding claim **7**, see the rejection of claim 2 and note that Mitchell further discloses:

> Communication unit that communicates with an external organization, and screen capture means that fetch an image presented on said display, wherein the image by said camera presented on the display is recorded as a static image, and said communication unit transmits said static image with information inherent to the vehicle attached (¶0024).

Mitchell discloses in ¶0024 that an advantage to doing this is that the monitoring the vehicle in real-time can be achieved and recorded information can be used in apprehending criminals. For this reason it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Cho include communicate with a external organization and transmitting images with inherent information.

Regarding claim **8**, see the rejection of claim 3 and note that Mitchell further discloses:

> Communication unit that communicates with an external organization, and screen capture means that fetch an image presented on said display, wherein the image by said camera presented on the display is recorded as a static image, and said communication unit transmits said static image with information inherent to the vehicle attached (¶0024).

Mitchell discloses in ¶0024 that an advantage to doing this is that the monitoring the vehicle in real-time can be achieved and recorded information can be used in apprehending criminals. For this reason it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Cho include communicate with a external organization and transmitting images with inherent information.

Regarding claim **9**, see the rejection of claim 4 and note that Mitchell further discloses:

> Communication unit that communicates with an external organization, and screen capture means that fetch an image presented on said display, wherein the image by said camera presented on the display is recorded as a static image, and said communication unit transmits said static image with information inherent to the vehicle attached (¶0024).

Mitchell discloses in ¶0024 that an advantage to doing this is that the monitoring the vehicle in real-time can be achieved and recorded information can be used in apprehending criminals. For this reason it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Cho include communicate with a external organization and transmitting images with inherent information.

Regarding claim **10**, see the rejection of claim 5 and note that Mitchell further discloses:

> Communication unit that communicates with an external organization, and screen capture means that fetch an image presented on said display, wherein the image by said camera presented on the display is recorded as a static image, and said communication unit transmits said static image with information inherent to the vehicle attached (¶0024).

Mitchell discloses in ¶0024 that an advantage to doing this is that the monitoring the vehicle in real-time can be achieved and recorded information can be used in apprehending criminals. For this reason it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Cho include communicate with a external organization and transmitting images with inherent information.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas G. Giles whose telephone number is (571) 272-2824. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30am to 4:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lin Ye can be reached on (571) 272-7273. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

NGG

LIN YE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER